

Today's Topics:

ARRL and User Fees
ARRL Membership?
Cellular Telephone Rules.
Icom 28H Wipes Out Climate Control
Need KDK Repair Info
new Part 97 (2 msgs)
OSCAR-9, UO-9, UoSAT 1: Any final news on its fiery death *sniff*
some IC37 mods
Starting over - after 30 years

Date: 14 Oct 89 01:07:00 GMT

From: mirror!frog!john@CS.BU.EDU (John Woods)

Subject: ARRL and User Fees

In article <295@rsiatl.UUCP>, jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:

> In article <889@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU> storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu.uucp (Mike Storke N7MSD) writes:

> I personally support the concept of a license fee...

> First, it could eliminate the excuse of no money for enforcement that
> the FCC uses for not helping us enforce our rules.

As has been pointed out, the FCC doesn't necessarily get the money; it is intended as a "deficit reduction measure".

> Second, we can quite legitimately state that we
> are paying a fair price for our access and therefore we cannot be
> denied access to our bands without due process. In other words,
> we'd have a much better argument the next time someone makes a grab
> for a band.

I can just picture the FCC Chairman now...

"Next on the block is the rest of the Amateur 220MHz band... We'll start the bidding at \$100 per license. UPS bids 100, do I hear 150? 150 from LoJak, 200? ..."

[Continuing with FCC bashing here, I recently read a story in the paper about LoJak (the company that puts radio transmitters in cars so they can be retrieved from thieves). In order to go national (instead of just being in a few major cities), they want a single frequency, and the frequency they have picked is one the FBI uses for communications with agents in the field. The FCC claims that their technicians say there will be no problems with sharing the frequency, but considering the skillful technical job they did on 220...]

--

John Woods, Charles River Data Systems, Framingham MA 508-626-1101
...!decvax!frog!john, john@frog.UUCP, ...!mit-eddie!jfw, jfw@eddie.mit.edu

Date: 16 Oct 89 19:45:58 GMT
From: cs.utexas.edu!ut-emx!trey@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Trey Garlough)
Subject: ARRL Membership?

In article <31195@cci632.UUCP>, dvh@cci632.UUCP (David Hallidy) writes:
> BTW- if you ever try to CALL K1ZZ, you can't reach him either- he's
> always "in a meeting".
>
> Dave KD5RO

Indeed. But my experience has been that he is pretty good about returning calls if you leave a message.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas,
Austin, Texas 78712 (512-471-3241)
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet)

Date: 13 Oct 89 16:11:30 GMT
From: asuvax!anasaz!john@handies.ucar.edu (John Moore)
Subject: Cellular Telephone Rules.

In article <5308@cbnewsm.ATT.COM> wr@cbnewsm.ATT.COM (william.r.clegg) writes:
]In article <30500222@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
]A higher gain antenna will not be much of a benefit for cellular
]phones since the entire system is designed with automatic power control of
]the mobiles and will adjust the power levels to maintain specific limits.

I disagree. What the automatic power control will achieve is to prevent the mobile with a higher-than-normal gain antenna from emitting too high an ERP. On the other hand, when you get down in a hole (like in some of our canyons here in phoenix) the higher gain antenna will allow you to put out more power, which the APC will allow since it is controlling based on received signal strength. This should be a considerable advantage.

On the other hand, there is a physical limit that is rapidly approached for mobile antennas at this frequency. What you really want is more capture area, rather than more gain. The reason is that if the gain gets too high, your radiation beamwidth is so narrow that it may not include the cellular station, and as the antenna moves around, it may move in and out of coverage. Capture area

allows you to increase the total power into the receiver, which lets you work with weaker signals. Unfortunately, there is no way with one receiver to increase capture area without also increasing directivity.

--

John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

Date: Mon, 16 Oct 89 10:29:58 EDT
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@um.cc.umich.edu
Subject: Icom 28H Wipes Out Climate Control

N8LAT presented me with this problem; perhaps one of you has a solution, or has come across it before:

He has an Icom 28H mounted in his Cadillac. Whenever he transmits at high power on or near 148MHz, he wipes out the climate control. There's no problem on low power, or at 145-146 at high power, he reports. Antenna is on a clamp-on trunk-mount bracket; ground screws are firmly screwed through the paint.

My guess is that he's getting radiation off the feedline near the rig, owing to a less-than-perfect ground and a less-than-perfect match at some frequencies, but as he lives far from me I haven't seen the actual installation, nor have I been able to put my VHF SWR meter in line to check it out. (I've suggested he check this).

Any experience or hints?

73s, mike ke8yy

Wayne State University / 5925 Woodward / Detroit, MI 48202
Internet: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-mts@um.cc.umich.edu
KE8YY%Wayne-Mts@um.cc.umich.edu
Bitnet: MEDELMAN@WAYNEST1
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

Date: 16 Oct 89 19:10:10 GMT
From: gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!uakari.primite.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
deimos.cis.ksu.edu!harris.cis.ksu.edu!mac@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Myron A.
Calhoun)
Subject: Need KDK Repair Info

Recently I've seen several requests for help in repairing KDK FM 2-meter transceivers. Our local Emergency Communications van has such a radio,

and its final amplifier got "zapped" last year when the over-voltage protection circuitry in a power supply didn't. After much calling around we located a source for at least the part we needed:

RF Parts; 1320 Grand Avenue; San Marcos, CA 92069
(800) 854-1927 (619) 744-0700

Hope this helps someone.

--Myron

--

Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).

INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu

BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet

UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

Date: 16 Oct 89 14:06:38 GMT

From: asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs@handies.ucar.edu (Jim Grubs)

Subject: new Part 97

> From: gdelong@cvman.prime.com (Gary Delong)

>

> Well, I guess we talked out the issue of "Emergency Communications."

>

> Here is another section I find interesting:

>

> | S 97.113 Prohibited transmissions.

>

> That seems to be just the opposite of what communications occur at most
> public service activities I have seen in the past. The vast majority
> of communications have been in support of the logistics of running the
> event.

You're right, of course. Also, many of the "communications team" were actually suckered into providing warm bodies with their own transportation for other uses and the fact they can talk to each other on the radio is not made use of. I can remember many events where we hauled pop, operated the sag wagons for runners who pooped out, etc., and the committee made virtually no use at all, indeed, took no notice of the fact we had radios.

I first tumbled to this when I noticed how little real difference it made whether our club group had a large or small turnout for these events. Two or three guys willing to burn up their own gas was all the committee really needed.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

needed.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

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Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

Date: 13 Oct 89 16:14:17 GMT
From: asuvax!anasaz!john@handies.ucar.edu (John Moore)
Subject: new Part 97

In article <185@cvman.prime.com> gdelong@cvman.prime.com (Gary Delong) writes:

] (1) Facilitate the public's safe observation of, or safe
] participation in, a parade, race, marathon or similar public
] gathering. No amateur station shall transmit communications
] concerning moving, supplying and quartering observers and
] participants for any sponsoring organization unless the principal
] beneficiary of such communications is the public and any benefit
] to the sponsoring organization is incidental.

] Now 97.113(a)(1) indicates that "public service" activities must be
] limited to those where "the principal beneficiary of such communications
] is the public and any benefit to the sponsoring organization is incidental."
]

] That seems to be just the opposite of what communications occur at most
] public service activities I have seen in the past. The vast majority
] of communications have been in support of the logistics of running the
] event.

Ah... but you miss the point. Most of the logistics of running the event
are to benefit the public involved in the event. For example, if
you coordinate the supply of water at a marathon, the principle
beneficiary is the public, not the sponsor. If you use the radio
to advertise the event, the beneficiary is the sponsor.

--

John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

Date: Mon, 16 Oct 89 09:41:15 EDT
From: ww@brambo.uucp (Warren W. Gay)

Subject: OSCAR-9, UO-9, UoSAT 1: Any final news on its fiery death *sniff*

I heard that the poor little satellite has finally bought the farm. I will miss its little digitalker voice *sniff*, and its buzzing modem noises. Perhaps its big brother will perform equally as well in the years ahead.

Goodbye OSCAR 9... *sniff*.

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+      R.I.P.      +
+ Out there, lies +
+ the dusty remains+
+ of OSCAR-9. Thanx+
+ fer the yrs of +
+ faithful service.+
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73s de +                               VE3WWG @ VE3NUU : Packet-Radio
VE3WWG |   Bramalea Software Systems Inc...!utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
+-----+   !{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
           telly!brambo!wwg@gpu.utcs.utoronto.ca : Internet
```

Date: 16 Oct 89 13:29:08 GMT
From: philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc@uunet.uu.net (Robert
Casey;6282;3.57;\$0201)
Subject: some IC37 mods

copied from packet:

Msg#	TSP	Size	#Rd	Date/Time	MsgID	From	To
6051	BF	2985	0	1010/0541	1631_N2EYR	W2JIA	ALL@ALLBBS
Sb: IC37 mods.							

Here is a list, transcribed from "220 Notes", of modifications for the ICOM model IC-37A. The 27A and 47A should be very similar:

"We have been using [this mod sheet] in the Southwest Coast ever since the [IC-]'37 was in production. This one is the latest revision.

"The design problems of the '37 are greater than ICOM would lead you to believe. The [IC-]'38 has solved a great majority of the '37a problems. However, the microphone and the UHF pigtail problems still remain.

"The fix for the microphone on both rigs is the same. [see below] The fix for the UHF pigtail on the '38 involves removing the pigtail, and installing a bulkhead chassis mount BNC connector in the hole left by the pigtail assembly. Some elongation of the BNC connector holes is necessary for a good fit. A short coaxial jumper may then be installed from the board to the connector.

"Now, here is the official Condor Connection IC-37 modification sheet.

"1. To restore high-frequency receiver audio response, replace C-103 on the main unit with a .0022 uf mylar capacitor (that's 2200 pf).

"2. To restore LOW-frequency receiver audio response, replace C-106 with a .22 uf mylar capacitor.

"3. To eliminate the distortion in the transmit audio, install a 4.7k ohm resistor inside the microphone case, in series with the white lead coming from microphone element. Once the resistor is installed, set the DTMF level pot to the middle of its range (this pot is the only one inside the microphone case). To complete the mod, set R88 inside the radio to the desired "mike" level.

"4. To improve the receiver sensitivity, power output, SWR at the radio, and reliability, remove the RG-58 pigtail and the UHF connector extending from the rear of the radio. Install a BNC chassis mount, screw-in connector (UG-1094/U) in the hole left in the back of the radio. The new connector will screw in as if the modification was done at the factory.

"5. To greatly reduce chassis heating in the receive mode, remove the following components: R66, R67, R68, Q32, D42, and D44 in the main unit. Install a 7808 [3-pin voltage regulator] on the transmitter power amp shield behind the space reserved for the optional voice synthesiser. Thermal

compound is recommended. Hook the input of the 7808 to the point where R67 and R68 used to connect. Hook the output of the 7808, in series with a 1N4001 diode, to J14-1. The cathode of the diode goes to the connector goes to the connector, and the anode goes to the 7808.

"---Mark Gilmore, WB6RHQ
Newbury Park, CA."

One note on the above - the
BNC connector mentioned for
the x7-series radios is sold
by Radio Shack as 278-105,
\$1.39 each.

Note: I haven't tried these, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE
0158z, 1390 msgs, #6500 last
@KD6TH-4 MailBox>

Date: 16 Oct 89 19:32:31 GMT
From: shlump.nac.dec.com!cpdw.dec.com@decuac.dec.com (Raymond Rosch)
Subject: Starting over - after 30 years

I have become interested in ham radio again after talking to a friend of a friend who's a ham. I had a Novice license in 1960 - KN1WVG, built my transmitter and receiver from kits - HEATHKIT. Last week I stopped into a local ham store and was amazed at the equipment and prices! The literature talked of things I never heard of.

So my question - How do I catch up? If I had to read a book or magazine which would bring me from VFO's and BFO's to whateveritisnow what do you suggest? [I learned Morse code on some 45rpm records in '59. Naturally I've forgotten all of it]. What's a reputable mail order house? Any organizations in or around the Chelmsford/Lowell Mass. area? Please respond via e-mail.

End of INFO-HAMS Digest V89 Issue #771
